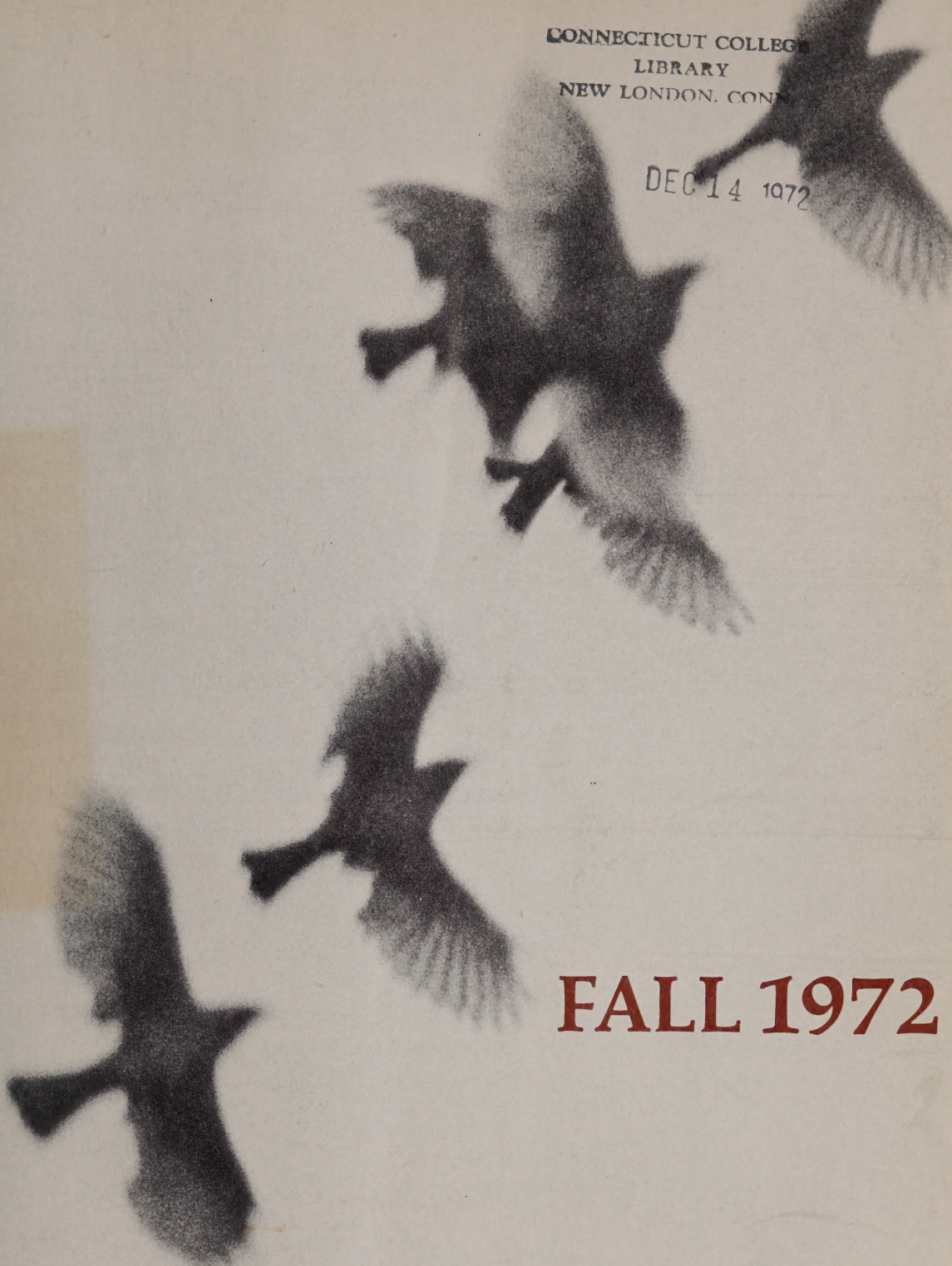


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FALL 1972

THE
NATURE CONSERVANCY
NEWS

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THE NATURE CONSERVANCY NEWS

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LYNN MOHN, EDITOR

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Fall 1972

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Cover photo by Sam Sloan.

Inside cover photo by Lucia Woods.

LAND CONSERVATION THROUGH PRIVATE ACTION

The Nature Conservancy is the only national conservation organization, receiving its support from the public, whose resources are devoted to the preservation of ecologically and environmentally significant land.

Some 288,600 acres of forests, swamps, marshes, prairies, mountains, beaches, and islands, in 804 projects throughout the United States, have been saved from destruction by the Conservancy since the acquisition of its first preserve in 1954.

The Nature Conservancy works in three ways to protect threatened natural areas: by purchase of land with funds raised through public subscription, by acceptance of donations of land, and by advance acquisition of land for local, state, and federal governments.

A member-governed non-profit organization, The Nature Conservancy was incorporated in 1951 in the District of Columbia for scientific and educational purposes.

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Contributions to The Nature Conservancy are tax-deductible.



Sam Sloan

Arizona

CANELO HILLS CIENEGA—Ewing Addition—(Santa Cruz County). Lush desert cienega and unusual rock formations are found on this 100-acre gift/purchase. Vegetation includes willow, live oak, cottonwood, Arizona cypress, juniper, jojobe, and manzanita. A stream forms pools, runs, and swamps.

PHOENIX MOUNTAINS PRESERVE, Spector Parcel (Maricopa County). At the request of the City of Phoenix, the Conservancy purchased the critical 80-acre inholding in the Phoenix Mountains Park. The rocky desert tract will be held until City funds are available.

California

FAIRFIELD OSBORN PRESERVE—Roth Addition II—(Sonoma County). The preserve features two ponds and a stream fed by three springs, as well as a stand of old growth California live oak and laurel. The 15-acre sanctuary is a second gift of Mr. and Mrs. William Roth, bringing the total to 31 acres. An adjoining 119 acres are leased to the Conservancy.

HOPE WHEELWRIGHT PRESERVE—Addition—(Marin County). Through an option obtained by the Conservancy, 68 acres in the Marin Headlands were purchased by the Zen Center, which in turn gave its development rights to the Conservancy. The property is adjacent to the 557-acre Wheelwright Preserve with its coastal bluffs, eucalyptus, ravines, and lush grasses.

IDA HAINES MURPHY PRESERVE (Los Angeles County). A 450-acre preserve in the Santa Monica Mountains includes a perennial stream, Cold Creek, and rich riparian flora. See story beginning on page 8.

LILLIAN DEVENDORF HOHFELD PRESERVE, Elkhorn Slough—Cowell Foundation Addition—(Monterey County). With the 29-acre gift of the Cowell Foundation, the preserve at Elkhorn Slough is expanded to 139 acres. Elkhorn Slough is the last remaining major salt marsh estuary along the 250-mile coast between Morro Bay and San Francisco. The nutrients in its mud and grasses draw large numbers of fish, shellfish, mammals, and shore and migrating birds.

NELSON NATURE PRESERVE (Santa Clara County). 5 acres of hillside meadow and woodland in the City of Saratoga are being donated by Mr. Frank C. Nelson in a series of yearly 1/5

interest gifts. Upon the Conservancy's assumption of full ownership, the tract will be transferred to the City for use as a park.

Colorado

GARDEN OF THE GODS (El Paso County).

The Conservancy purchased a 5-acre buffer parcel on the west boundary of the Garden of the Gods Park maintained by the City of Colorado Springs. Situated near the foot of Pike's Peak, the Park is famous for its great sandstone spires and unusual rock formations. The tract has been conveyed to the City.

WAR EAGLE CLAIM (Summit County). Lying on a hillside in a small valley in the Rocky Mountains' Gore Range, 5 acres include heavy sub-alpine fir-Engelman spruce zone, drawf tree transition zone, and alpine tundra. The land is a donation from Mrs. Joy R. Hilliard.

Florida

BIG CYPRESS SWAMP (Collier and Monroe Counties). At the request of the Department of Interior, the Conservancy undertook a pilot program of advance acquisitions in this important freshwater supply to the Everglades National Park and Ten Thousand Island areas. The swamp is a wet "prairie" of sawgrass with cypress hammocks, standing in shallow flowing water most of the year. Higher tree islands are covered with gumbo limbo, *Eugenia*, mahogany, palmetto, and live oak. Wildlife includes alligator, bald eagle, deer, osprey, nesting heron and egret, and other wading birds. The first five purchases total 50 acres; all acquisitions are scheduled for transfer.

ROOKERY BAY—Belvin Addition—(Collier County). The 40-acre purchase is contiguous with the existing sanctuary and is mainly comprised of pine islands, hammocks, mangrove forests, and salt marsh. It is highly valuable as a food source and habitat for marine and bird life.

SANIBEL ISLAND—Roberts I and II Additions—(Lee County). Two contiguous purchases, 10 and 12 acres, are in the low-lying slough area of the island. The land is mostly sub-climax sawgrass "prairie" interspersed with tropical hardwood hammock communities. The purchases were made in conjunction with the Sanibel-Captiva Conservation Foundation.

SNIPE KEY (Monroe County). In coordination with the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife,

the Conservancy purchased 463 acres on Snipe Key. Snipe Key is to be included among the low mangrove-covered islands in the Great White Heron Refuge for migratory birds. The Refuge protects great white herons, white crowned pigeons, and roseate spoonbills.

Georgia

CHATTAHOOCHEE PALISADES, Kennedy Tract (Fulton County). In cooperation with the State, local agencies, and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, the Conservancy has embarked on a program to preserve 382 acres along the Chattahoochee River in Fulton and Cobb Counties. The area is the most scenic part of a 48-mile stretch of riparian land from Bufford Dam south to Atlanta's Peachtree Creek and has come under increasing pressure from developers. The first acquisition is a 201-acre purchase which will be deeded to the State.

Minnesota

CHIPPEWA PRAIRIE—Kerr Addition—(Swift County). The 40-acre purchase enlarges the mid-grass prairie preserve on Lac Qui Parle Lake to 614 acres. Chippewa Prairie is part of the Ordway Prairie System.

HOPPE ESTATE (Hennepin County). The Conservancy assisted the Hennepin County Park Reserve District in the acquisition of 60 acres of woodland for inclusion in the County park system. The tract was a gift of the late Mrs. Lora Noerenberg Hoppe.

LAKE ELMO—Krech Tract—(Washington County). 27 acres of pine and oak border the now-marshy Eagle Point Lake. The Conservancy purchased the tract on behalf of the Washington County Board of Supervisors, to whom it is scheduled for transfer. It will be included in the Lake Elmo Regional Park east of Minneapolis-St. Paul.

LAKE ELMO—Walker Tract—(Washington County). Located on the south shore of Lake Elmo, 115 acres of woodland and marsh were purchased at the request of the Washington County Board of Supervisors, to whom it will be transferred. The land will become part of the Lake Elmo Regional Park.

New York

ACCABONAC HARBOR—Schwartz Addition—(Suffolk County). A 1-acre parcel consists of an inter-tidal stand of *Spartina alterniflora* ranging back to typical high marsh and meadow associa-

tion with red cedar. The tract is a gift of Mr. Dennis Davis and Mr. Walter Herlitschek.

ACCABONAC HARBOR—Merrill Lake Addition—(Suffolk County). A donation of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic E. Lake, 4 acres of typical New England salt marsh on Accabonac Harbor attract great blue herons, glossy ibis, snowy egrets, and many shore birds, as well as migrating black belled plovers.

BALTIMORE WOODS (Onondaga County). In a large glacially scored area resembling an amphitheater, the 99-acre purchase contains numerous drumlins with mature stands of beech, maple, and hemlock. The Central New York Chapter is fund-raising for the project.

BARBERVILLE FALLS—Peck Addition—(Rensselaer County). A 22-acre donation of Miss Sarah E. Peck increases the existing preserve to 228 acres. The sanctuary is forested with hemlock and mixed hardwoods and features a 110-foot waterfall.

DAVID WELD SANCTUARY—Addition—(Suffolk County). A 15-acre gift of Mr. David Weld adjoins his original 42-acre donation. The preserve on Long Island Sound is heavily wooded with cherry, oak, beech, dogwood, and cedar.

HARVEY PROPERTY (Hamilton County). Heavily wooded with hemlock, spruce, beech, and maple, the 138-acre purchase includes 2,000 feet of shoreline on Long Lake. The property will be transferred to the State for inclusion in the Adirondack Forest Preserve. See story beginning on page 12.

HUSING POND (Suffolk County). A gift of Miss Martha C. Husing, 20 acres in Mattituck, Long Island, contain a pond and forest of swamp maple, hickory, cedar, and cherry.

North Carolina

ENO RIVER—Cabe Mill Addition—(Orange County). The Conservancy has initiated a program to acquire lands along a 20-mile section of the Eno River east of Hillsborough to help the State Parks Commission establish an Eno River State Park. Located in a growing urban area, this unspoiled wilderness is primarily oak-hickory climax forest, with mountain laurel, rhododendron, *Galax*, and partridge berry. The project's first acquisition is a 90-acre gift of Drs. Fred and Molly Bernheim and contains rolling oak-beech woodland with rock outcrops along river rapids.



Tom Sennett

South Dakota

SIOUX PRAIRIE—Thompson Addition—(Moody County). Rolling tall grass prairie provides a variety of habitat, from temporary seasonal wetlands to dry uplands. Several buffalo rubbing rocks and wallows indicate the past presence of this once abundant animal. The 80-acre purchase is part of the Ordway Prairie System.

Texas

BEECH CREEK WOODS (Tyler County). The 1-acre purchase is part of a 5-acre natural community of virgin closed-canopy beech, magnolia, and loblolly pine, the best of its kind left in the Big Thicket. The Texas Chapter hopes to acquire the remaining four acres to complete the unit.

Vermont

COLCHESTER BOG (Colchester County). Eighteen feet deep and dated at 9,000 years of age, 200 acres of extensive sphagnum bog are dominated by leather-leaf, sweet gale, and cotton grass. The bog forest contains larch, red maple, and numerous shrubs. It is of special geological interest because it was formed between two islands in Lake Champlain when the Lake level was low-



er. The tract is scheduled for transfer to the University of Vermont.

Virginia

MINK ISLAND, Virginia Coast Reserve (Northampton County). Comprised entirely of salt marsh, the Mink Island addition enlarges Conservancy holdings (some 19,000 acres) among the geologically and ecologically important Virginia barrier islands. The 28-acre tract is a gift of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander B. Hawes.

Wisconsin

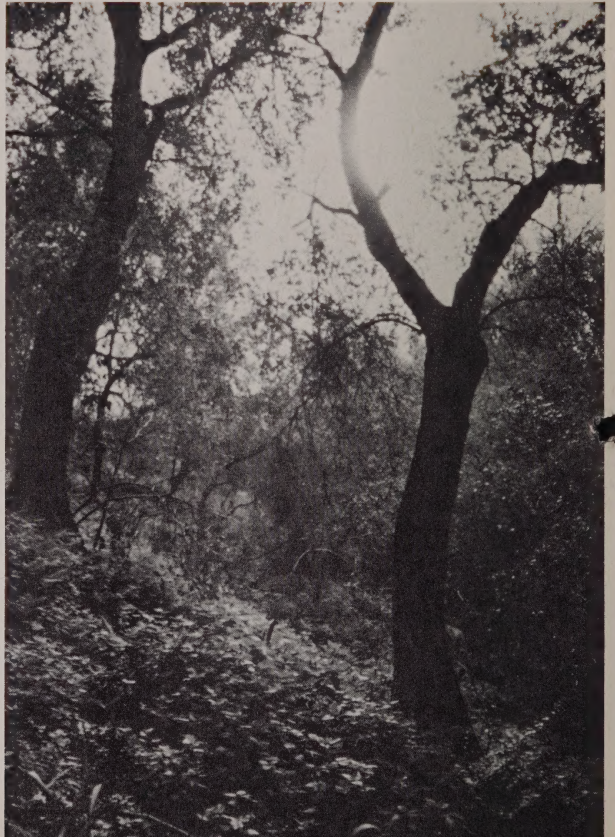
SPRING GREEN PRICKLY PEAR PRAIRIE (Sauk County). The 259-acre tract consists of dry limestone prairie on steep bluffs, sand prairie slopes with cactus, and a plain with dune areas. An unusual number and variety of species rare in Wisconsin can be found here, including the box turtle, six-lined race-runner, pocket gopher, and black widow spider. The extensive cover of spring green cactus is a key element in the Prairie's food chain and is probably responsible for the maintenance of the highly diverse animal population. The Wisconsin Chapter is fund-raising for the project.



AN URBAN OASIS



by Bruce F. Wolfe



"Santa Monica Mountains." To many, these three words have meant thousands of potential homesites on the very doorstep of Los Angeles. Now they have become a rallying cry for an increasingly effective alliance of conservation groups determined to preserve a last remnant of the wild and beautiful Southern California coastal mountain environment.

Stretching westerly along the California coast for more than 40 miles, from inside the city limits of Los Angeles almost to Oxnard, much of the 200,000 acre Santa Monica Range still remains in its natural state, a succession of canyons, valleys, marine terraces, and rugged peaks formed by massive upthrusts of sandstone and other sedimentary rock and covered with chaparral and coastal sage scrub.

Last April, the Conservancy became a part of the expanding effort to save these mountains by acquiring a 450-acre preserve in and around Cold Creek Canyon, one of the most spectacular and ecologically significant spots in the entire range. Containing the headwaters of a perennial stream, Cold Creek, this new sanctuary, called the Ida Haines Murphy Preserve, will provide a haven and source of life for a virtually self-contained cross-section of the biota of the Santa Monicas.

Bubbling forth from a natural spring, the Creek supports a rich riparian flora of ferns, mosses, shrubs and flowering annuals, dominated by California live oaks and sycamores. Birdlife includes the spotted owl, dipper, red-shouldered hawk, and many resident and migratory song birds. Mildred Mathias, Professor of Botany at the University of California at Los Angeles and a former member of the Conservancy's Board of Governors, points out that the Preserve is "an extremely important area in that it is geographically close to a number of teaching and research institutions. Its proximity to Los Angeles makes it unique."

Typical of the Santa Monicas as a whole, occasional fire is an integral part of the Murphy Preserve's ecology. During a period of summer dormancy, the surrounding chaparral vegetation becomes tinder dry. If burned, the hardy plants quickly renew themselves by means of dormant seeds and resprouting from root crowns. The 1970 Malibu "burn" blackened much of the area, but ecological succession has already renewed much of the vegetative cover. Only a few strands of charred manzanita and the singed trunks of old oaks that line the Creek serve to remind the casual visitor of the recent inferno.

The Preserve was brought into being by the efforts of many, but only because of the indispensable generosity and love of nature of Miss Kathleen Murphy was the Conservancy able to act.

Miss Murphy's family had owned the key 160-acre parcel in Cold Creek Canyon since 1919, and they cherished and enjoyed their land's wilderness qualities. Kathleen became the principal heir to this tradition and to the property on her mother's death in 1927. As her attachment to the land grew, she added additional acreage, until by 1970 she owned the essential portions of the watershed. By this time, Miss Murphy, a septuagenarian, had



Miss Kathleen Murphy on the land she donated.

decided that by donating her land to an established land conservation organization she could permanently save it from destructive residential development. This decision led her and her attorney to contact the Conservancy.

An initial staff visit from the Western Regional

Office disclosed that although the property had great beauty and natural significance, it was encumbered by a heavy burden of past due taxes and unpaid water improvement bonds. With the threat of an auction sale approaching, a fund-raising project committee of interested Conservancy volunteers in the Southern California Chapter area was quickly organized to meet the immediate obligations and keep the property off the block. Miss Murphy, along with several relatives who had a future share in the land, thereupon donated her entire 450 acres to the Conservancy. To honor her mother, the area was named the Ida Haines Murphy Preserve.

At this writing, nearly a fourth of the project committee's fund-raising goal has been met. Frank Boren, prominent Los Angeles attorney and chairman of the committee, is confident that the residents of the Los Angeles area will respond to the challenge. "This is the first of what we hope will be a series of Conservancy acquisitions here," he explains. "You just can't overestimate the significance of the Santa Monicas when you think of the population in the area. The Murphy Preserve

is a symbol of what can and must be accomplished on a much larger scale."

At the edge of the nation's second largest population complex, the Murphy Preserve reinforces the steadily strengthening conservation edifice that is being established to save the wild beauty of the Santa Monicas for the people of the Los Angeles metropolis. To secure even the most critically needed areas will be a long and expensive task to complete, and it will take courageous planners and politicians to withstand the intense pressures exerted by real estate interests.

The Mountains have been subjected to a recent barrage of studies and proposals, some of which call for the creation of a national urban park by the federal government. It has also been suggested that the Conservancy could well play an on-going role to save the Santa Monicas by acting as an intermediary between government and private property owners to prevent the premature development of particularly significant areas.

Whatever form it may take, the Conservancy's future involvement in helping to set aside the best of the Santa Monicas is now based on a solid foundation of land ownership.





Left and right: Fire is an integral part of the Murphy Preserve's ecology, and burned vegetation is soon renewed.

Above: Sandstone canyon walls.

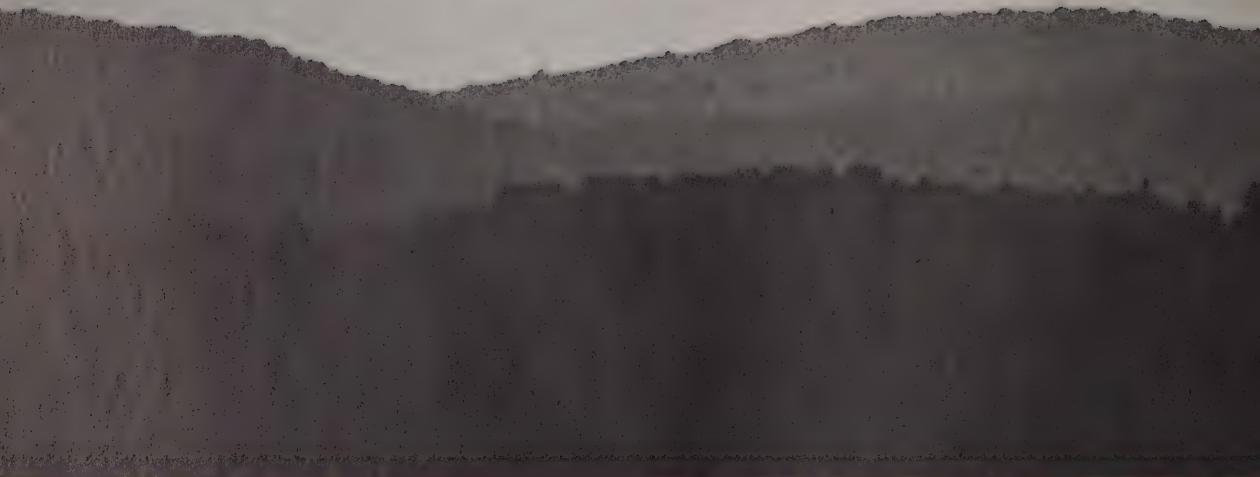
Page 8, top: View of surrounding Santa Monica Mountains from the top of the preserve.

Page 8, bottom: Sun filters down a hillside.



Photos by Bruce F. Wolfe

CHALLENGE IN THE ADIRONDACKS



Mountains, rugged, wooly, majestic, reaching to the sky . . .

Forests of evergreens and hardwoods running unbroken for thousands of acres . . .

Quiet lakes mirroring a sunrise, a sunset . . .

Splashing, cascading streams . . .



We can hope, we can dream, but only action can make anything real. As a preservation *fait accompli*, the Adirondack Park is still a dream, a six million-acre dream.

The boundaries of the Adirondack Park delineate a contiguous geographic area in the mountains of northeastern New York which is still intact as an ecological unit. But its present natural character cannot hope to persist against the pressures of spreading urbanization unless some sort of land use planning and control is implemented.

The Conservation Law of New York defined the boundaries of the Adirondack Park and these en-

compass nearly six million acres of both public and private land covering all of Hamilton County and parts of eleven other counties. Of the total, 2¼ million acres known as the Forest Preserve are owned and managed by the State of New York and are protected under its Constitution. The remaining 3½ million acres of Park land are in private hands.

As New York's largest and most outstanding natural resource and outdoor recreation area, the Adirondack Park was the subject of two years of research by the Temporary Study Commission on the Future of the Adirondacks for the purpose of recommending a program of preservation and



Santanoni: Above, morning mists dispel, revealing a beaver-born wetland. Below: beads of dew dress a spider's web.



enhancement. One of the primary concerns was the fate of the privately owned land. The vulnerability of private land to haphazard subdivision and development poses a threat to the entire Park ecosystem. In the past, subdivision has been infrequent, but its growing profitability has recently begun to entice corporate and individual land owners to break up and sell their property in small lots. The probability of misuse is thus increased. The private owner of a Park inholding can do what he wants with his land—leave it alone, or cut the trees, or build a house or a movie theater.

In December 1970 the Study Commission submitted to Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller its conclusions that a massive state action program must be undertaken if the Adirondack Park was to remain a viable and lasting entity. Responsibility for formulating and enforcing the critically needed land use plan was to be vested in an independent bipartisan Adirondack Park Agency. A land acquisition program to enlarge the Forest Preserve was to begin immediately, focusing first on a number of privately owned tracts crucial to the maintenance of the Park's integrity.

In addition, the Commission recommended the establishment of a special committee of The Nature Conservancy to help create public awareness,



Santanoni: Above, a quiet lake. Right: first rays of sun illuminate a sapling. Below, a frog awaits breakfast in an undisturbed pond.

to rally private philanthropy, and to purchase land in support of the Park plan. Because neither state nor federal grants could hope to fully cover such an ambitious but necessary program, it was felt that only private donations of land and funds could provide the efficiency and flexibility needed. Thus the Adirondack Conservancy Committee was formed in the fall of 1971 with the aid of The Nature Conservancy's Eastern New York Chapter. Although the ACC operates independently of state agencies, it consults with the Department of Environmental Conservation, other conservation groups, and the Adirondack Park Agency.

The ACC's first action was completion of the purchase of the Santanoni Preserve in Essex County, initially undertaken by the Conservancy's National Office and Trout Unlimited. Santanoni's 12,500 acres are inhabited by deer, bear, and beaver, and include Newcomb Lake, Moose Pond, and numerous creeks and brooks. The Preserve abuts the High Peaks area of the Park in which New York's highest mountain, Mt. Marcy (5,344 feet), rises. When the State accepted title to Santanoni in February 1972, the Commissioner of Environmental Conservation Henry L. Diamond applauded the acquisition as "the largest and most significant addition to the Forest Preserve in a decade."

Since Santanoni, the Adirondack Conservancy Committee has seen to completion two more projects: first, the Harvey Property in Hamilton County, 138 acres with 2,000 feet of Long Lake shoreline, to be deeded to the State, and, second, a 10-acre addition to Pack Forest in Warren County, to be deeded to the State University College of Envi-





Pack Forest, summer and winter.

ronmental Science and Forestry at Syracuse when fund-raising is concluded.

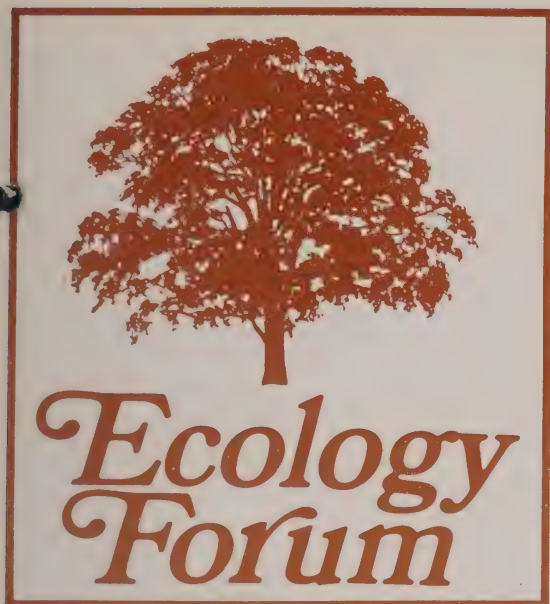
Now in the works is a fourth project to assemble some 1,100 acres bordering Dunham's, Harris, and Warner Bays, one of the largest unpolluted tracts of freshwater wetlands remaining in New York State. The first phase of the plan is to secure options on some 600 acres behind Dunham's Bay at the south end of Lake George which are being offered for sale as vacation homesites. As the *News* went to press, word came that the ACC had successfully obtained options on two Dunham's Bay tracts, one 300 acres, another 66 acres.

Although the formal Adirondack preservation program is off to a strong start, The Nature Conservancy's involvement in the Park itself actually dates back to 1957 with its acquisition of Dome Island in Lake George. Later, in 1965, the 240-acre Loines Preserve was created on Northwest Bay, Lake George. A third acquisition was Greenfield Wild Area, 20 acres in Saratoga County, in 1969.

The protection of 3½ million acres is a major and difficult task. The foresight and resolve of many people will be needed if the plan is to succeed. Three hundred years of the American belief that its natural lands were limitless has reaped a harvest which makes success mandatory.

P. Schaefer





No. 5
by W. Brian Bedford

THE COASTAL ZONE WORKSHOP

The Nature Conservancy participated in the Coastal Zone Workshop, a two-week think-tank session co-sponsored by the Institute of Ecology and the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, May 22-June 3, 1972. Gathered at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, were three dozen experts in biological, chemical, physical, legal, social, and economic disciplines, from academic institutions, government, industry, and public interest groups. However, for this meeting, organizational tags were left behind and each participant spoke as an individual.

The objectives of the meeting were: (1) To identify the critical problems of the coastal zone; (2) to provide an interdisciplinary assessment of the effect of man's various activities on coastal zone processes; (3) to identify scientific, legal, social, or economic constraints that prevent the rational management of coastal resources; and (4) to organize these conclusions into a constructive package that can be used in the planning and management of our coastal zone.

Unfortunately, even in today's enlightened world, the conservationist still fights an uphill battle to convince developers of the necessity for preserving coastal ecosystems. The biological rea-

sons for coastal zone protection are well documented in the recent scientific and popular literature. The coast is the breadbasket for the ocean and the major nursery area for both commercial and non-commercial finfish and shellfish.

We must also view these areas as reservoirs for a diversity of species that are not only important for current use and enjoyment, but may be critically needed for re-establishment purposes in the future. These species reservoirs will also serve as pools of genetic variability, which will at least retain in the gene structure the potential for adaptation to a man-dominated ecosystem. Thus, it is not enough to preserve salt marshes in any one place alone; salt marshes must be preserved in a variety of climatic zones if we are to retain the full spectrum of genetic types.

An important and often neglected facet of an overall preservation program is the retention of natural areas for study. Hopefully, the result of the study of such areas will be an understanding of the unmodified ecosystem and thus a basis for evaluation of our effects on the system and for creating guidelines for remedial action.

Furthermore, the value of natural areas as a solace from the "Utopia" that we have all worked so hard to create must be great indeed. Just observe the expense in time and money incurred by the average urban citizen to escape to any area having a semblance of being natural. The loss of this aesthetic heritage would have to rank high among man's blunders in his irresponsible and insatiable quest for progress.

Before coastal zone preservation strategies can be formulated, a conceptual definition of "preservation" must be set forth. From the ecological viewpoint, preservation must mean retention for perpetuity of an ecologically viable subunit of the coastal ecosystem. However, from a social viewpoint, it is unrealistic for our definition to preclude modifications of the environment. Thus, preservation becomes the retention for perpetuity of ecologically viable subunits of the coastal ecosystem through enforced restrictions on the ecologically destructive activities of man. The identification of just which activities are ecologically destructive may well be the most important outcome of such meetings as the Coastal Zone Workshop.

Because there was no generally agreed upon definition of "coastal zone", it was necessary for the conference to adopt a working definition which combined demographic, functional, and geographic considerations:

"A coastal zone is a band of dry land and adjacent ocean space (water and submerged land) in which land ecology and

use directly affect ocean space ecology, and vice-versa. This coastal zone is a band of variable width, which borders the continents, the inland seas, and the great lakes. Functionally, it is the broad interface between land and water, where production, consumption, and exchange processes occur at high rates of intensity. Ecologically, it is an area of dynamic biogeochemical activity, but with limited capacity for supporting various forms of human use. Geographically, the landward boundary of the coastal zone is vague. The oceans may affect climate far inland from the sea. Ocean salt penetrates estuaries to various extents, depending largely upon geometry of the estuary and river flow, and the ocean tides may extend even farther upstream than salt penetration. Pollutants added even to the headwaters of the river ultimately reach the sea after passing through the estuary. The seaward boundary is easier to define scientifically, but it has been the cause of extensive political arguments and disagreements. Coastal waters differ chemically from those of the open sea, even in areas where man's impact is minimal. Generally, the coastal water can be identified at least to the edge of the continental shelf (depth of about 200 meters), but the influence of major rivers may extend many miles beyond this boundary. For the purposes of the Coastal Zone Workshop, the seaward boundary has been defined as the extent to which man's land-based activities have a measurable influence on the chemistry of the water or on the ecology of marine life."

The conclusions and recommendations of the Workshop were published in book form by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press in September. Twenty-one specific recommendations were presented, of which the following are representative:

- *Development of a national coastal zone policy by the federal government in co-operation with the states.*
- *Development of legal institutions to make coastal zone management more effective.*
- *Creation of a system of national coastal area preserves.*
- *Acceleration and expansion of surveys and inventories of coastal resources, including demographic patterns, owner-*

ship and land use patterns, and other socio-economic data, in addition to new baseline ecological studies.

- *Development of guidelines for efficient allocation of political responsibility relating to coastal zone management.*
- *Establishment of an "Early Warning" system to monitor activities in the coastal zone.*

The Workshop recognized that, while much of the coastal zone ecosystem has been degraded, large areas still remain in a good and relatively unmodified natural condition and that some of these should be preserved. Preservation, however, will require changes in man's present activities. Man must reconcile the conflicting demands on coastal resources in such a way that these resources can be utilized without destroying the natural processes required to renew them.

For an effective coastal zone management scheme to be developed, the interrelationships of different uses must be determined, recognizing the constraints that these various uses impose on one another. If the familiar multiple use concept is to be used effectively, it must be ensured that these multiple uses are clearly compatible. As the coastal zone is a finite and inherently linear resource serving a great interior area, we must be selective in what we choose to place there. It is obvious that some uses such as nature preserves and fisheries cannot be displaced. However, power plants and high-density human habitation possess no inherent need to be directly located on the coast and can be moved inland or to offshore stations. If he is to continue to exist, man must follow the advice of the great conservationist Aldo Leopold and develop the "land ethic" which, he wrote in the *Sand County Almanac*, "change the role of *Homo sapiens* from conqueror of the land community to plain member and citizen of it and implies respect for his fellow members and also respect for the community as such."

This philosophy is logically extended to the development of a "sea ethic." As one conference member so aptly pointed out, "There is an element of self-interest in this philosophy. After all, man relies heavily on the coastal zone for a great variety of things: recreation, aesthetic refreshment, and resources like fish and oil, to name a few. An insult to the system, however minor, will eventually be paid for by a decreased value of the system to man, as a result of depleted resources or a deteriorated water quality. In this light, harmony of man's uses with the physical, chemical and biological functioning—in short, the total ecological functioning—of the system should be the overriding goal."



Dr. Everett M. Woodman



A Look at the Conservancy's New President

Although the *Bhagavad-Gita*, "the gospel of Hinduism," is more than 2,000 years old, it embodies an Indian system of thought and religion much older. Amidst the verse of the *Gita* there runs the constant theme of oneness, the interrelationship of all things, including man, with all other things. Today, to a natural scientist or a conservationist, these interrelationships are the scheme of ecology.

Everett M. Woodman, new President of The Nature Conservancy, spent 10 years in India, and, like other Westerners, learned to appreciate the Indian concept of oneness and man's relationship to the whole system of life. In India, human intimacy with nature is as inevitable as the drenching monsoons and the stifling heat. Every inhabitant in his daily life experiences the presence of natural forces. There are no illusions that man is a system unto himself.

Born in Franklin, New Hampshire, half a planet away from India, Everett M. Woodman entered Dartmouth College just before World War II. A shortstop on Dartmouth's championship teams, and today still a baseball buff, Ev Woodman, following graduation, taught at Colby Junior College for Women in New London, New Hampshire. He went on to receive his Master's degree from Boston University. Four years later, Lieutenant

Woodman, USNR, was part of the amphibious assault on Omaha Beach. Following the War, Mr. Woodman became Dr. Woodman, receiving his Doctoral degree at Boston University in 1948. His dissertation dealt with the prediction of college success using indicators other than intellectual ranking.

After a sojourn as an assistant professor at the University of Illinois, in 1952 Dr. Woodman left to travel in India. His duties and diverse responsibilities during the next decade included, as Information Service Officer, coordinating the visit of then Vice President Richard Nixon to south India; as an Overseas Service Officer, administering the five million dollar Wheat Loan Education Exchange Program; and, as consultant for the Ford Foundation, advising the Indian government's Ministry of Education.

In 1962, accompanied by his wife Ruth and their four daughters, Dr. Woodman returned to New Hampshire to become president of Colby Junior College. Dr. Woodman is reluctant to accept credit for Colby's subsequent successes. He feels that it was a fine school when he arrived and that he merely harnessed the momentum in established directions, moving from "strength to strength." Others are not so modest and point to the 145-year-old Colby's lack of disruption during



At the Center for Applied Research in Environmental Sciences, Dr. Woodman talks with Dr. Robert Jenkins (center), Conservancy Science Director, and Dr. Edgar Garbisch (right), Director of the CARES project at St. Michaels, Maryland.

a period of almost universal campus turmoil and to the College's consistently relevant approach to women's education and educational opportunities.

While president of Colby, Dr. Woodman was elected national president of the American Association of Junior Colleges. The Association represents colleges with combined enrollment of over 2½ million students. As President, Dr. Woodman worked with all Association members to gain greater status for junior colleges, which have become, because of the broad range of programs, a major force in contemporary education.

In the summer of 1972, the Board of Governors of The Nature Conservancy appointed Dr. Woodman as its new President. Everett Woodman brings to the Conservancy a distinguished record of service and accomplishment in both the United States and abroad. He comes, too, with a conviction evidenced in an interview published shortly before leaving Colby that institutions have an individual "personality," and that the growth of an institution is based on two concepts: first, understanding and accepting the uniqueness of the institution, and, second, adaptation of that uniqueness to the changing demands of a changing world. With his leadership, Dr. Woodman also brings with him a real understanding that man is part of the natural system no less than any other segment of the living world.

1972 Annual Meeting and Conference

Over 300 members and staff of the Conservancy attended this year's successful Conference at Mohonk Mountain House, New Paltz, New York, October 20-21. Members from twenty-one states including representatives of twenty-nine Chapters and seven Project Committees took part in the two-day workshop sessions.

Friday evening, George B. Hartzog, Director, National Park Service, in addressing Conferees following the annual dinner called for the development of innovative land-use regulations as a means of preserving areas, in addition to the traditional methods of direct acquisition.

On Saturday morning at the Annual Business Meeting, Wallace C. Dayton was elected Chairman of the Board of Governors to succeed Warren M. Lemmon. While affirming the other candidates nominated by the Board, the members present also voted to authorize a period of approximately eighteen months before the next Annual Meeting so that in the future the meetings will come after the close of the Conservancy's new fiscal year, which coincides with the calendar year.

A site for the next meeting, now scheduled for March or April 1974, has not yet been selected.

GREEN LEAF AWARDS 1972

Each year The Nature Conservancy recognizes the efforts of its members through the presentation of the Green Leaf Award. This award, symbolized by a green and gold lapel pin, is indicative of especially dedicated service and support toward achieving the Conservancy's objective: the preservation and protection of "all types of wild nature." Recipients for 1972 are:

ALEXANDER ADAMS, retiring member of the Board, past Chairman of the Board of Governors and past President of The Nature Conservancy, is presented the Green Leaf Award for his tireless contribution of energy, wisdom, and experience to the national programs of the Conservancy. Under Mr. Adam's leadership and unusual foresight, the Conservancy defined its objectives and planned programs to achieve them, moving ahead rapidly toward its eminence today in private land conservation. Mr. Adams is recognized, too, for his continuing efforts toward achieving the broad aims of conservation throughout the nation.

ANTHONY ANABLE, Secretary-Treasurer of the Mianus River Gorge Committee, is awarded the Green Leaf in grateful recognition of his voluntary effort over almost two decades towards the preservation and protection of the Mianus River Gorge in New York and for his long standing and continued concern towards the cause of conservation generally. The Mianus River Gorge project was the first independent project of the Conservancy.

HARRIET G. BARCLAY receives her Green Leaf in recognition of her important and far-reaching contributions to the field of botanical and ecological knowledge. Dr. Barclay is also acknowledged for her leadership in the Conservancy's Red Bud Valley project in Oklahoma. Of particular note is Dr. Barclay's research in successional vegetation stages and botanical community relationships.

HENRY "JOSH" BILLINGS, Vice Chairman for Preserve Management of the East End Branch of the Long Island Chapter, is awarded the Green Leaf in grateful and considered acknowledgement of his efforts toward the Conservancy program and, in particular, for his successful work in connection with the Atlantic Double Dunes area and Shelter Island. Mr. Billings' patience and successful approach have in a large part been responsible for the conservation of many areas throughout the eastern portion of Long Island.

MRS. ROBERT L. BLACK, JR., a Trustee of the Ohio Chapter, is presented the Green Leaf Award in understanding of her strong and consistent support of the Conservancy activities in Ohio. She has provided generous assistance to numerous projects and has been a dedicated advisor to the Chapter. Additionally, she is recognized for her involvement in other conservation organizations and activities within the state.

K. DONNELLY, Chairman of the Missouri Chapter, is awarded the Green Leaf in acknowledgement of his constant and active role on behalf of the Conservancy in Missouri. He has been a vital working member of the Chapter and a prime mover in a number of significant projects throughout the state and adjoining areas.

JOHN FRANKEL, an active member of the Northern California Chapter, has been involved in the preserve management activities of the area. His energies have also been instrumental in the initiation of a number of key projects within California. Dr. Frankel is also recognized for his role in preserving Juniper Island in Minnesota before joining the Northern California Chapter.

RICHARD W. GOODSPEED is a volunteer with the Western Regional Office and has donated virtually full-time effort to the office since 1969. His Green Leaf is awarded in grateful recognition of his dedication

to preserving land and to the completion of the many projects which have resulted from his skill and effort. Of special note is the Elkhorn Slough project in California.

GORDON HARRISON is acknowledged with the Green Leaf Award in understanding of the major role he has played in administering the programs of the Ford Foundation involving natural resources and the environment. It is noted that Dr. Harrison, whose publications include *Earthkeeping: The War With Nature and a Proposal For Peace*, has provided the Conservancy with considerable advice and assistance in many instances and has done much to further the cause of conservation nationally.

LEE N. JOHNSON, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Minnesota Chapter, receives the Green Leaf Award in awareness of his dedicated service as both an active worker in the Chapter and for his freely contributed assistance in acquiring natural areas on behalf of the Chapter and the Midwest Region. In addition, through Mr. Johnson's efforts, many Minnesota areas are now exempt from real property taxes, and thus will be better protected in the coming years.

EDWARD R. KINGMAN, former Vice President and first staff Treasurer of The Nature Conservancy, is presented the Green Leaf in acknowledgement of his work and guidance toward increasing the fiscal stability and financial resources of the organization. Noted, too, is Mr. Kingman's service as a member of the Board of the Conservation Trust of Puerto Rico.

WILLARD MERRIHUE is Chairman of the Board of the Collier County Conservancy in Naples, Florida. As a leader in an affiliated organization, Mr. Merrihue receives his Green Leaf for his contributions to the creation of the major sanctuary at Rookery Bay, as well as for the furtherance of conservation programs in the area. The Rookery Bay sanctuary has been a continuing project of the Collier County Conservancy and The Nature Conservancy for a number of years and is now under the stewardship of the National Audubon Society in cooperation with the Collier County Conservancy.

RICHARD POUGH, former President of the Conservancy and past Board member, is awarded the Green Leaf in recognition of his long-standing efforts on behalf of conservation, and in particular, The Nature Conservancy. Dr. Pough was a "founding father" of today's Conservancy. During his tenure as President of the organization, the Conservancy began its first acquisition project, the forerunner of over 800 subsequent projects. His more than two decade involvement with the Nature Conservancy and his drive for the development of a conservation conscience in the nation are gratefully recognized.

THOMAS W. RICHARDS, President of The Nature Conservancy from 1967 to 1972, is awarded the Green Leaf in recognition of his successful efforts over a five year period to build the professional organization and enhance the stature of the Conservancy through the execution of land acquisition programs nationally. Under Mr. Richard's leadership, the Conservancy's "land saved" grew from 280 areas to 748 areas, and Conservancy activities expanded to encompass projects in 45 states and the Virgin Islands.

GORDON K. SMITH, retiring member of the Board, is presented the Green Leaf in appreciation of his counsel and guidance to the Conservancy and its conservation efforts nationally as a Governor from 1966 to 1972. Recognized, too, is Mr. Smith's continuing concern with the projects and policies of the Long Island Chapter as well as his service as a Chapter Trustee during his more than a decade involvement with the Conservancy.

MRS. L. M. C. SMITH served the Conservancy energetically and wisely as a member of the Board of Governors from 1964 to 1971. Her Green Leaf Award is given in acknowledgement of both her past service and her continuing support and efforts on behalf of the Conservancy's national land preservation programs. Appreciative recognition is also extended for her leadership in conservation projects in Pennsylvania and Maine.

ANNUAL REPORT 1972

The Nature Conservancy's Annual Report covering the fiscal period from July 1, 1971 to June 30, 1972 is now available on request. Write to Mrs. Lynn Mohn, Editor, at the National Office.

Project Revolving Fund Progress Report

The Project Revolving Fund now stands at \$2,955,000. Each donation to the Fund is increased 25% by the Ford Foundation challenge grant. We will continue to report on the progress of the Fund toward the \$4,000,000 goal in each issue of the *News*.

Without land we cannot live.



We must preserve vital segments of remaining natural areas if land is to continue to support man and the diversity of life which still exists. We cannot afford to do anything else.

Please contribute to the General Fund.

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